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10/735,644	12/16/2003	Jun Fujimoto	024016-00074	3541
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ARENT FOX LLP 1050 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 400 WASHINGTON, DC 20036			EXAMINER RENDON, CHRISTIAN E	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3714	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			10/01/2008	ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

DCIPDocket@arentfox.com  
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**DETAILED ACTION**  
***Response to Amendment***

This office action is in response to the amendment filed 7/9/08 in which applicant has canceled claims 13-16; amended claims 1-2, 6, 11, 17; responded to the claim rejections. Claims 1-12, 17 are pending.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

**Claims 1-12 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over French (US 5,651,548) in view of Vuong et al. (US 2002/0147042 A1) and Walker (US 2002/0123376 A1).**

1. French discloses a management system for the tracking and recording of the player's betting activities and chip movement (French: col. 3, lines 35-47). The monitored activities are occurring on a game table that utilizes gaming chips such as roulette (French: col. 2, lines 65-67). A player identifies themselves at the table by swiping a machine readable card (French: col. 3, lines 44-47) allowing the system to associate them to their gaming chips, which each contain an antenna (French: col. 4, lines 45-48). Each chip transmits its value allowing the system to identify the player's total bet and award the player comps based on their betting activity (French: col. 3, lines 36-42) or history. The system further compiles the bet totals of a particular player as a means to establish a win-loss record for the game table operator (French: col. 3, lines 48-49).
2. Vuong teaches a system for detecting the outcome of a game of chance (Vuong: par. 9, lines 1-2). In other words, a roulette wheel containing wireless receiver in each slot interacts with a transmitter located inside a roulette ball (Vuong: par. 65). Therefore the system is able to identify which slot the ball has landed into (Vuong: par. 11) based on which receiver obtains the signal. Through the gaming objects the system is able to track the number of wins, loses and game results of both the player and the dealer (Vuong: par. 89, lines 7-10). The identity of the player and a line of credit or deposit is established by swiping a casino distributed player ID card or their own credit card (Vuong: par. 90).
3. French discloses a system that tracks the movement of casino chips (French: abstract), a player's betting history (French: col. 3, lines 36-42) and a game operator's activities (French: col. 3, lines 48-49) in an effort to monitor all the activities occurring in the casino. French further discloses that other

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components of a gaming table could be included with radio transmitters and receivers to obtain information about the activities occurring at the table (French: col. 3, lines 12-17). Therefore one of ordinary skill would include the teachings of Vuong as a means to further increase the monitoring capabilities of the system disclosed by French. In others words, the radio frequency (RF) system included into the roulette wheel allows for a casino establishment to electronically monitor & record the game progress without depending on the integrity of a table operator (French: col. 2, lines 34-35).

4. Walker teaches the use of a pressure sensor to determine the number of chips a player has wagered (Walker: par. 141, lines 4-6) by simply dividing the total measured weight by the reference or unit weight of a chip; this simple total weight calculation is considered common knowledge. French discloses a desire to prevent the use of counterfeit or forged chips at gaming tables (French: col. 2, lines 26-27). In other words, forged chips would produce the wrong weight range for the number of chips detected by the RF receivers. Therefore one of ordinary skill would include the teachings of Walker as an additional means for detecting the use of counterfeit chips into the system disclosed by French.

5. Regarding claims 1-12 and 17, the applicant's limitations towards gaming tables monitoring the progress of a game are taught by the art combination of French, Vuong and Walker as described above. RF signals are transmitted in a circular pattern increasing the diameter of the signal as it moves away from the transmitter. Therefore a system containing multiple transmitters and receivers as described by the prior arts would contain signals that cross each other (Vuong: par. 65) thus a transmitted signal in an RF system contains some form of identification as a means to distinguish itself from all of the other transmitters (French: abstract). The confirmation of the ID tag obtained from a roulette ball as a means to verify the integrity of the game and the operator (French: col. 3, lines 48-49) is within the scope of the art combination. In addition, the Walker reference remains silent about limiting the pressure sensors to semiconductor sensors. However the Examiner views this limitation as an obvious conclusion to an ordinary skilled artisan striving to design an accurate, efficient and cost effective system.

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***Response to Arguments***

6. Applicant's arguments filed 7/9/08 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. As stated above, Walker teaches the use of a pressure sensor to determine the number of chips in a wager (Walker: par. 141, lines 4-6) by simply dividing the total measured weight by the reference or unit weight of a chip. These sensors would provide an ordinary artisan another security measure to prevent the use of counterfeit or forged chips at gaming tables (French: col. 2, lines 26-27); therefore the combination is considered obvious and motivated by the references.

***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHRISTIAN E. RENDÓN whose telephone number is (571)272-3117. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 - 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Xuan Thai can be reached on 571-272-7147. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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